produced by the plant (¾ inch basis), one-hour average.

(3) *Press/cooling vents at hardboard manufacturing operations.* PM10 emissions from hardboard press/cooling vents must not exceed 0.3 pounds per 1000 square feet of hardboard produced (⅛ inch basis), one-hour average.

(4) *Tempering ovens at hardboard manufacturing operations.* A person must not operate any hardboard tempering oven unless all gases and vapors are collected and treated in a fume incinerator capable of raising the temperature of the gases and vapors to at least 1500 degrees Fahrenheit for 0.3 seconds or longer.

(d) *What is the reference method for determining compliance?* The reference method for determining compliance with the PM10 limits is EPA Method 202 in conjunction with Method 201A. A complete description of these methods is found in appendix M of 40 CFR part 51.

(e) *Definitions of terms used in this section.* The following terms that are used in this section are defined in § 49.123 General provisions: Act, combustion source, emissions, hardboard, particleboard, particulate matter, plywood, PM10, PM2.5, press/cooling vent, process source, tempering oven, veneer, veneer dryer, wood, and wood-fired veneer dryer.

§ 49.129 Rule for limiting emissions of sulfur dioxide.

(a) *What is the purpose of this section?* This section limits the amount of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) that may be emitted from certain air pollution sources operating within the Indian reservation to control ground-level concentrations of SO_2.

(b) *Who is affected by this section?* This section applies to any person who owns or operates an air pollution source that emits, or could emit, SO_2 to the atmosphere.

(c) *What is exempted from this section?* This section does not apply to furnaces and boilers used exclusively for space heating with a rated heat input capacity of less than 400,000 British thermal units (Btu) per hour, and mobile sources.

(d) *What are the sulfur dioxide limits for sources?* (1) Sulfur dioxide emissions from a combustion source stack must not exceed an average of 500 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis and corrected to seven percent oxygen, during any three-hour period.

(2) Sulfur dioxide emissions from a process source stack, or any other stack not subject to (d)(1) of this section, must not exceed an average of 500 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis, during any three-hour period.

(e) *What are the reference methods for determining compliance?* (1) The reference methods for determining compliance with the SO_2 limits are EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, and 6C as specified in the applicability section of each method. A complete description of these methods is found in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.

(2) An alternative reference method is a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) that complies with Performance Specification 2 found in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60.

(f) *Definitions of terms used in this section.* The following terms that are used in this section are defined in § 49.123 General provisions: Act, air pollutant, air pollution source, ambient air, British thermal unit (Btu), coal, combustion source, continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), distillate fuel oil, emission, fuel, fuel oil, gaseous fuel, heat input, incinerator, marine vessel, mobile sources, motor vehicle, nonroad engine, nonroad vehicle, open burning, process source, reference method, refuse, residual fuel oil, solid fuel, stack, standard conditions, stationary source, used oil, wood, and woodwaste burner.

§ 49.130 Rule for limiting sulfur in fuels.

(a) *What is the purpose of this section?* This section limits the amount of sulfur contained in fuels that are burned at stationary sources within the Indian reservation to control emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) to the atmosphere and ground-level concentrations of SO_2.

(b) *Who is affected by this section?* This section applies to any person who sells, distributes, uses, or makes available for use, any fuel oil, coal, solid fuel, liquid fuel, or gaseous fuel within the Indian reservation.